

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Covington Jail

Other names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing:  
Calabooses (Tiny Jails) in Oklahoma 1904 - 1940

## 2. Location

Street & number: 514 W. Main St.

City or town: Covington State: Oklahoma County: Garfield

Not For Publication:  N/A Vicinity:  N/A

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A \_\_\_ B X C \_\_\_ D

<p>_____</p> <p><b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b></p> <p>_____</p> <p><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	<p>_____</p> <p><b>Date</b></p>
<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____</p> <p><b>Signature of commenting official:</b></p> <p>_____</p> <p><b>Title :</b></p>	<p>_____</p> <p><b>Date</b></p> <p>_____</p> <p><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>

## 4. National Park Service Certification

Covington Jail

Garfield County,  
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\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Property

- I hereby certify that this property is:
- \_\_\_ entered in the National Register
  - \_\_\_ determined eligible for the National Register
  - \_\_\_ determined not eligible for the National Register
  - \_\_\_ removed from the National Register
  - \_\_\_ other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Government/Correctional Facility

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Vacant/Not in use

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

No Style

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Concrete

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The Covington Jail is a one-story, two-room jail building with a flat concrete roof with square parapets at each corner and a half-round arch at the front center facade. The jail's walls are of formed concrete that is painted white with "JAIL" stenciled above the entry door. Covington's jail was built ca. 1921 by local citizen H.L. Lipsey and is approximately 180 square feet in area and 102" in height. The south elevation of the jail has a centered single-entry metal bar door. The metal bar door is flanked on each side by two rectangular ventilation openings with six vertical round metal bars each. Two rectangular ventilation openings are located at the north (back) elevation. The interior contains two individual rooms that are divided in the middle by a small hall/entryway. Both rooms have metal bar entry doors. The building maintains a high degree of integrity in location, setting, design, materials, and workmanship as a free-standing two-room, formed concrete jail that exemplifies local community planning and development and law.

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## Narrative Description

### *Site and Setting*

The Covington Jail is an excellent example of a two-room jail built of formed concrete at the beginning of the 1920s in Oklahoma. The building has a concrete floor, concrete walls with the exterior painted white, metal bar doors, and a flat concrete roof with square parapets and a half-round decorative arch above the entry door. There is a single, metal bar entry door at the south elevation with a keyed security padlock. The building sits approximately fifteen feet north of the road (Main St.) and features a recent addition of a poured concrete walkway that continues around the perimeter of the building. There is a manufactured double-wide home, a detached double-car garage, and a detached metal carport immediately to the northwest of the jail.

### *Exterior*

The centered entry door on south elevation is 82" tall by 35" wide. The entry door is wood framed with flat metal bars that are riveted at each section. Two small rectangular ventilation openings approximately 4' from grade flank each side of the entry door. The ventilation openings are wood-framed and contain six vertical round metal bars each. Each ventilation opening is approximately 20.5" in length and 14" in height.

The west and east side elevations of the jail are void of any openings.

Two small rectangular ventilation openings are present at the north (rear) elevation. Each ventilation opening is wood framed and approximately 20.5" in length by 14" in height. The openings are approximately 4' from grade and 29" from the corner. The west opening (facing north) contains six vertical round metal bars, while the east opening (facing north) contains five vertical round metal bars.

### *Interior*

The interior is common of most two-room jails from this period with a concrete floor and two cells divided by a center hall area that served as an office area for the police officer. The center hall contains a wood burning stove that would have been used for heating the jail and is void of any other furnishings. The stove at some point was converted to gas. The center hall is 56.5" wide and 107" in length. Both cells are accessed through riveted metal bar doors with each cell containing a ceramic toilet and metal framed cots with collapsible legs that mount to the wall via eye hooks. The interior doors are 71.5" in height and 30" in width. Both rooms are 107" in length and 64" wide.

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The ceiling of the Covington Jail is concrete. Gas, electrical, and plumbing were installed at one point and are currently not functional.

### Integrity

The Covington Jail retains a high degree of integrity that conveys significance as a free-standing, two room jail of formed concrete, and is an excellent example of rural Oklahoma's early methods of community planning and development as it pertains to law enforcement. The building remains in its original location and retains its original function as the city's jail. The three entry doors were replaced with the current metal bar doors for extra security in 1930. The interior remains unaltered with the exception of the later addition of two toilets, gas, electrical, and water lines in 1947 to meet required state inspection laws. The Covington Jail clearly conveys historic significance as the town's holding facility and is an excellent example of a two-room formed concrete municipal jail.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Community Planning and Development. Law  
Architecture

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

c. 1921 – 1960

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

Built c. 1921

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

H.L. Lipsey - Builder

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Covington Jail in Garfield County, Oklahoma, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion A: Community Planning and Development, and Law. Constructed ca. 1921 by local citizen H.L. Lipsey, the jail was maintained and used up until the early 1960s as a holding cell for the community of Covington. The Covington Jail represents the historic significance of rural communities needs for secured correctional facilities during Oklahoma's prohibition and oil boom eras. The period of significance begins ca. 1921 and extends to 1960, when jails across rural communities began to be phased out. The jail is also eligible for the National Register under Criterion C: Two-Room Jail, as an excellent example of a 1920s municipal jail. While simple in design, the building clearly expresses its function through its form.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

A combination of prohibition laws as a condition of statehood in 1907 until passage of the Liquor Control Act in 1959, along with the consistent influx of rough and rowdy oilfield workers seeking employment in the numerous rural boomtowns created a pressing need for holding facilities to house local law breakers across Oklahoma.<sup>1</sup> It was during this period that Oklahoma would see an increase in construction of locally contracted tiny jails, or calabooes, in rural communities. The majority of these calabooes were typically built next to the town water tower, city hall, or other public works buildings, however, it was not unusual as in the case with the Covington Jail as detailed on the 1920 Sanborn Insurance Map, for communities to construct their local jail within close proximity of railways or other transportation hubs, assumably for a quick ride out of town for the lawbreakers and to keep the incarcerated a safe distance from its citizens.<sup>2</sup> Research has established that almost every townsite had at one point established a one or two-room calaboose to contain either local petty criminals or prisoner transfers awaiting extradition to larger federal or county prisons.

Most early jails were typically of wood construction or in some cases, locally quarried rock. While lumber made for a quick solution for communities in need of secure holding facilities, the organic material proved to be a temporary and unstable material as numerous instances of these jails being burned down are recorded in newspaper articles across the state. Many communities

<sup>1</sup> Jimmie L. Franklin, The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture, *Prohibition*, Oklahoma Historical Society, <https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry?entry=PR018>.

<sup>2</sup> Sanborn and Clarkson insurance maps detailed U.S. cities and townsites in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries to help insurance companies' asses potential risks involved with underwriting policies. [https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn07050\\_001/](https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn07050_001/)

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would begin the process of replacing wood frame jails with one and two-room formed concrete holding facilities that proved much more durable and secure.<sup>3</sup>

### Criterion A: Community Planning and Development, Law

Established along the Arkansas Valley and Western Railways and opened by the Cherokee Strip Land Run of 1893, the originally named postal designation of Tripp, Oklahoma Territory, would change to Covington (after homesteader John Covington) by 1903, and by statehood in 1907 would possess a population of 133 residents. The bustling new town in southeastern Garfield County would see agriculture and the abundant wheat crops as the initial driving force of its economy, and by 1909 Covington would have two implement dealers, two lumber companies, and three elevators in operation.<sup>4</sup> The first oil boom would hit the area in 1917 with numerous wells being drilled in the Garber-Covington oil fields, and in 1920 Covington's population would reach 1,283 as a result of the prosperous economy. With the prosperity came the lawlessness as Covington's citizens would witness in August 1926 when the town's two banks were both robbed on the same day by the notorious Kimes brothers, George and Matt. Twenty-four locals were locked in the banks vaults while the brothers made off with the town's funds.<sup>5</sup>

Numerous records for the Covington Jail exist through newspaper articles and maps. A September 18, 1919, article in the Oklahoma Hornet describes local resident H.L. Lipsey as beginning new work on the concrete jail just west of Hoy's shop, and how the town had "been without a jail these several years" since a tramp had set the original lockup on fire.<sup>6</sup> While the 1900 Clarkson Insurance maps and records for Covington do not list any holding facilities,<sup>7</sup> Sanborn Fire Insurance maps for 1920 depict a wood frame jail that sat directly in front of the current jail at the south elevation and next to the road. The next available Sanborn maps show the concrete jail in place by 1929 and the older wood frame jail as non-extant.<sup>8</sup>

Jail reform and the public outcry for more humane and sanitary holding facilities began almost immediately after statehood in 1907. Oklahoma's first female elected state official Kate Barnard served as Oklahoma's first Commissioner of Charities and Corrections from 1907 to 1915.<sup>9</sup> In

<sup>3</sup> Thematic Survey, *Calaboose (Tiny Jails) in Oklahoma*, Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, 51-54.

<https://www.okhistory.org/shpo/docs/calaboosesinOK.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> Federal Writers' Project Collection 1935-1942, Oklahoma Historical Society Research Division, M1981.105 location 9032.02, Box 83

<sup>5</sup> Dianna Everett, *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, *Covington*, Oklahoma Historical Society, <https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry?entry=CO075#:~:text=The%20town%20is%20named%20for,Wolf>.

<sup>6</sup> The Oklahoma Hornet, September 18, 1919, [www.Newspapers.com](http://www.Newspapers.com)

<sup>7</sup> The Clarkson Insurance map boundaries did not extend to the area where both the original and current jail are located. Clarkson Insurance Maps, Covington June 1905, <https://gateway.okhistory.org/ark:/67531/metadc963920/>

<sup>8</sup> Sanborn Insurance Maps, [https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn07050\\_001/](https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn07050_001/)

<sup>9</sup> Lynn Musslewhite and Suzanne Jones Crawford, *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, *Baranard, Catherine Ann (1875-1930)*, Oklahoma Historical Society, <https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=BA020>

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1908 Barnard released the First Annual Report of the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections describing the less than sanitary conditions for most of Oklahoma's holding facilities, and noted that most city jails lacked provisions for water, night buckets, or beds, and in most cases, they, "being full of filth and cobwebs, with the only available bedding consisting of a few old rags or straw thrown on the floor."<sup>10</sup> Mabel Bassett would carry the torch of jail reform and serve as Oklahoma's Commissioner of Charities and Corrections from 1923 to 1947. During her time in office, Bassett would make waves speaking out against practices such as tying inmates to trees or hitching posts and pushed for rural communities to replace outdated and unsafe wood frame calaboooses with more modern and secure municipal jails.<sup>11</sup> The community leaders of Covington would replace their outdated jail with a more modern and secure concrete holding facility by 1921 and 26 years later in 1947 would again make improvements with the addition of plumbing and electricity. The community leaders would then notify Commissioner Bassett for full details in order to pass state inspection laws.<sup>12</sup>

The Covington Jail would also find use as a shelter for more than just the local lawbreaker needing a night to sleep it off. In December of 1921, six boys who had stowed away on a freight train in route to Tulsa found themselves put off the train in the middle of winter with nowhere to stay for warmth. Covington's town Marshall Eierman and Town Justice Coberly allowed the boys to stay the night in the jail and were then furnished breakfast the next morning compliments of Moore's restaurant before they continued their journey east. The boys commented that they, "would always have a warm feeling for Covington for the consideration shown them."<sup>13</sup> In December of 1924, the jail would shelter a stranded family whose car had broken down and left them no choice but to hunker down in a tent near the Covington Refinery. Town Marshall Andrew Wershing swept the jail out and warmed it up for the family until a house was provided for them later the next day.<sup>14</sup>

Oklahoma's stringent prohibition laws were the driving force behind the building of these tiny jails. Alcohol sales were prohibited as part of the state constitutional requirements in 1907 and would last until 1959 when citizens passed the Liquor Control Act.<sup>15</sup> Local municipalities made use of local labor to build small holding facilities of modest design that would be used for the purpose of allowing the offenders to sleep it off more often than for holding dangerous and hardened criminals. On August 31, 1928, the jail in Covington received an unexpected cleaning by one such intoxicated guest who, to the surprise of local deputies the next morning, had turned the water hydrant that had been installed for drinking purposes on and allowed to fill the jail with

<sup>10</sup> Kate Barnard, *First annual report of the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections of the State of Oklahoma for the year ending December 31, 1908*, 47, <https://digitalprairie.ok.gov/digital/collection/okresources/id/2801>

<sup>11</sup> Tobie A. Cunningham, *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture, Bassett, Mabel Luella Bourne (1876-1953)*, Oklahoma Historical Society, <https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry?entry=BA035>

<sup>12</sup> The Covington Record, Thursday, July 1, 1947, [www.Newspapers.com](http://www.Newspapers.com)

<sup>13</sup> The Covington Record, Thursday, December 22, 1921, [www.Newspapers.com](http://www.Newspapers.com)

<sup>14</sup> The Covington Record, Thursday, December 18, 1924, [www.Newspapers.com](http://www.Newspapers.com)

<sup>15</sup> Dianna Everett, *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture, Liquor Control Act of 1959*, <https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry?entry=LI018>

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ankle deep water.<sup>16</sup> Records also indicate that in March of 1930, Covington's jail was used to store one-hundred gallons of confiscated moonshine until the next day where a good number of local citizens were present at the "burying" exercises to eliminate the distilled spirits. The whiskey in its charred kegs was noted as "first grade moonshine" by those who sampled it.<sup>17</sup>

### **Criterion C: Two-Room Jail**

The Covington Jail is a small, concrete building that is architecturally significant not only to the town of Covington, but also statewide in that it is the only known two-room formed concrete jail with decorative parapets and half-arch on its flat concrete roof. The Covington Jail is unique in design with its centered, single-entry door that opens into a narrow hallway that divides the two holding cells. One other jail, the two-room jail in Chouteau also features this interior floor plan, however, it exhibits a barrel roof and ventilation openings at the side and rear elevations. Other two-room formed concrete jails typically contain a hallway or office space for the town deputy at the front of the building with a wall separating the two cells.

Most of Covington's historic buildings along its red bricked Main Street are no longer occupied or extant, including the Odd Fellow's Lodge and Rooming House built in 1920 that originally served as one of two hotels in town and sat directly east of the jail. The two-story red brick building contained a large dance hall on the second floor and later served as the Covington City Hall.<sup>18</sup> While the Odd Fellow's Lodge and other significant buildings along Main Street have been razed, Covington's jail remains architecturally unchanged since its inception in 1921 and stands as one of the few remaining buildings from that era in the town's history to hold its architectural integrity.<sup>19</sup>

With the growth of rural communities came the need for properly secured holding facilities which in turn meant a switch from crudely erected wood frame to concrete and native stone buildings. While lacking any definitive architectural style or detail, the Covington Jail illustrates functional construction and the town's efforts in providing the community with a reliable and safe holding facility. The rough finished walls, metal doors and bars, and lack of ornamental details exemplify the gravity of the jails intentions as a deterrent to crime in the community. The jail served its purpose of securely holding local offenders while reflecting the growth of the municipality and its environment.

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## **9. Major Bibliographical References**

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<sup>16</sup> The Enid Morning News, Saturday, September 1, 1928, [www.Newspapers.com](http://www.Newspapers.com)

<sup>17</sup> The Covington Record, Thursday, March 20, 1930, [www.Newspapers.com](http://www.Newspapers.com)

<sup>18</sup> Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory, [http://oli.shpo.okstate.edu/query\\_result.aspx?id=41530&pb=P](http://oli.shpo.okstate.edu/query_result.aspx?id=41530&pb=P)

<sup>19</sup> Historic Aerials, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>

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**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Barnard, Kate, *First annual report of the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections of the State of Oklahoma for the year ending December 31, 1908*, 47. <https://digitalprairie.ok.gov/digital/collection/okresources/id/2801>  
Accessed February 22, 2023.

Clarkson Insurance Maps, Covington, June 1905, <https://gateway.okhistory.org/ark:/67531/metadc963920/>  
Accessed February 16, 2023.

Cunningham, Tobie A. The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture, *Bassett, Mabel Luella Bourne (1876-1953)*, Oklahoma Historical Society, <https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry?entry=BA035> Accessed February 27, 2023.

Everett, Dianna. The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture, *Covington*, Oklahoma Historical Society, <https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry?entry=CO075#:~:text=The%20town%20is%20named%20for,Wolf>. Accessed February 27, 2023.

Everett, Dianna. The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture, *Liquor Control Act of 1959*, <https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry?entry=LI018> Accessed February 22, 2023.

Federal Writers' Project Collection 1935-1942, Oklahoma Historical Society Research Division, M1981.105 location 9032.02, Box 83

Franklin, Jimmie L. The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture, *Prohibition*, Oklahoma Historical Society, <https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry?entry=PR018> Accessed February 22, 2023.

Historic Aerials, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer> Accessed February 20, 2023.

Musslewhite, Lynn and Suzanne Jones Crawford, The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture, *Baranard, Catherine Ann (1875-1930)*, Oklahoma Historical Society. <https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=BA020> Accessed February 20, 2023.

Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory, [http://oli\\_shpo.okstate.edu/query\\_result.aspx?id=41530&pbcc=P](http://oli_shpo.okstate.edu/query_result.aspx?id=41530&pbcc=P) Accessed February 16, 2023.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, Covington, 1920 and 1929, [https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn07050\\_001/](https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn07050_001/) Accessed February 16, 2023.

The Covington Record, Thursday, December 22, 1921, Thursday, December 18, 1924, Thursday, March 20, 1930, Thursday, July 1, 1947, [www.Newspapers.com](http://www.Newspapers.com) Accessed February 28, 2023.

The Enid Morning News, September 1, 1928, [www.Newspapers.com](http://www.Newspapers.com) Accessed February 20, 2023.

The Oklahoma Hornet, September 18, 1919, [www.Newspapers.com](http://www.Newspapers.com) Accessed February 20, 2023.

Thematic Survey, *Calaboose (Tiny Jails) in Oklahoma*, Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, 2023. <https://www.okhistory.org/shpo/docs/calaboosesinOK.pdf> Accessed February 22, 2023.

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- \_\_\_\_ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- \_\_\_\_ previously listed in the National Register
- \_\_\_\_ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- \_\_\_\_ designated a National Historic Landmark
- \_\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- \_\_\_\_ Other State agency
- \_\_\_\_ Federal agency
- \_\_\_\_ Local government
- \_\_\_\_ University
- \_\_\_\_ Other
- \_\_\_\_ Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** Less than 1 acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 36.30601                      Longitude: -97.59216

**Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)**

Lot 18 Block 33. Covington, Garfield County, Oklahoma. SE/4 11-21N-4W

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries include the property historically associated with the jail and is based on information provided by the Garfield County Assessors Office

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Michael Mayes. Survey Coordinator and State Register Coordinator  
organization: OK/SHPO  
street & number: 800 Nazih Zuhdi Drive  
city or town: Oklahoma City state: OK zip code: 73105  
e-mail michael.mayes@history.ok.gov  
telephone: 405-522-6024  
date: February 28, 2024

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

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Name of Property: Covington Jail

City or Vicinity: Covington

County: Garfield

State: Oklahoma

Photographer: Michael Mayes

Date Photographed: February 26, 2024

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo #	Description	Direction
0001	South-facing facade	North
0002	West-facing elevation	East
0003	North (rear) elevation	South
0004	East-facing elevation	West
0005	Interior west cell	North
0006	Interior west cell door, entry door, east cell door	East
0007	Interior hall	North
0008	Interior east cell	South
0009	Entry door	North
0010	Door lock	North

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

-----  
Name of Property

-----  
County and State

-----  
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 1



Covington Jail is located in Covington, Garfield County, Oklahoma. U.S. Highway 74 is less than one-half mile east of the jail. Enid, the seat of Garfield County is approximately 17 miles northwest of Covington

**United States Department of the Interior**  
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**Continuation Sheet**

-----  
Name of Property  
-----

-----  
County and State  
-----

-----  
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)  
-----

Section number 8 Page 2



Covington Jail is approximately 20 yards north of W. Main St. between 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> streets. There are grain elevators located southeast of the jail, and a modular home with detached garage and barn directly to the northwest.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
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**Continuation Sheet**

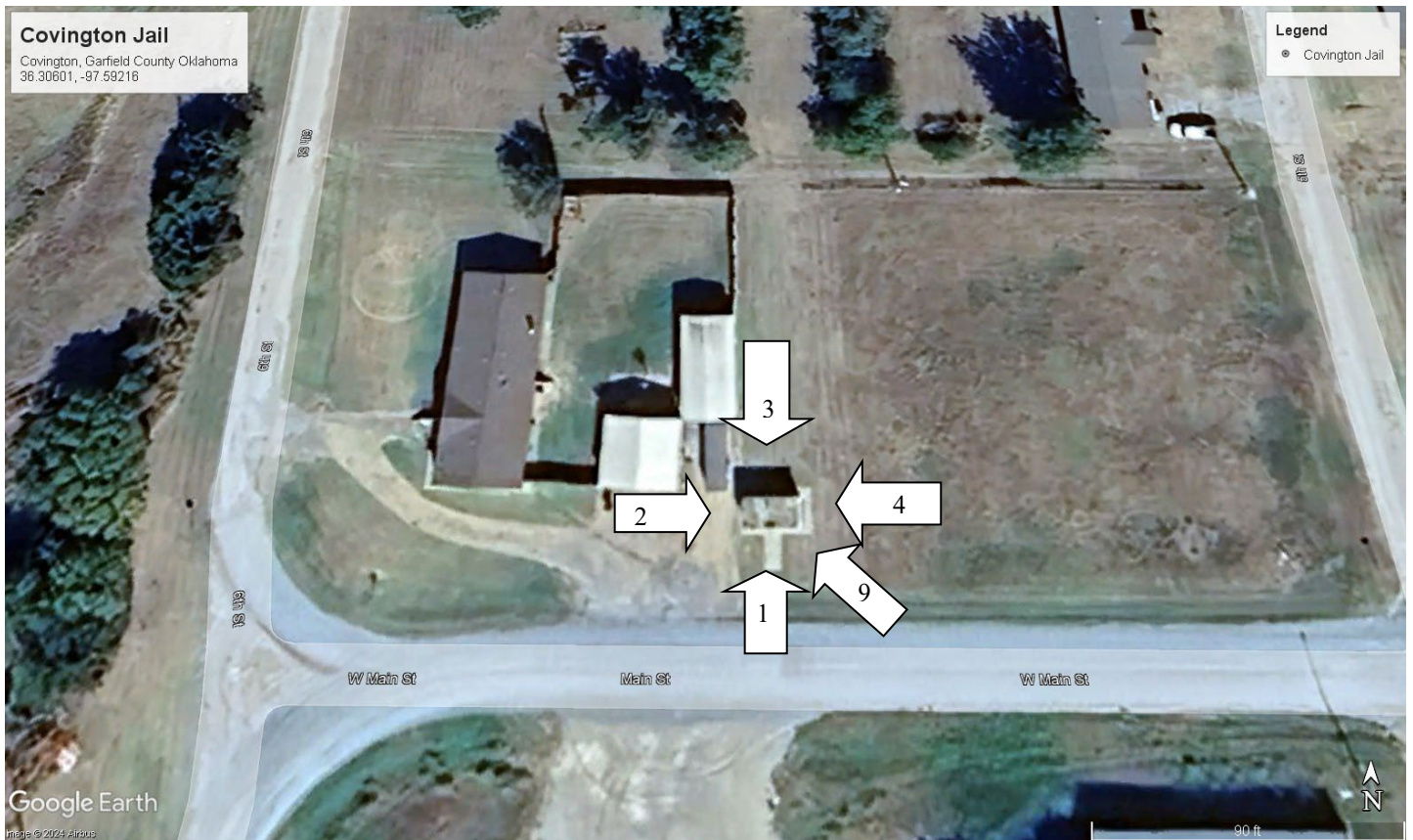
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Name of Property

-----  
County and State

-----  
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 3

Photo Key



(not to scale)

**United States Department of the Interior**  
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**Continuation Sheet**

Covington Jail
Name of Property
Garfield County, Oklahoma
County and State
Calabooses (Tiny Jails) in Oklahoma
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs Page 1



Photo #	Description	Direction
0001	South-facing facade	North

**United States Department of the Interior**  
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**Continuation Sheet**

Covington Jail
-----
Name of Property
Garfield County, Oklahoma
-----
County and State
Calabooses (Tiny Jails) in Oklahoma
-----
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs Page 2



Photo #	Description	Direction
0002	West-facing elevation	East

**United States Department of the Interior  
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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Covington Jail
-----
Name of Property
Garfield County, Oklahoma
-----
County and State
Calabooses (Tiny Jails) in Oklahoma
-----
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs Page 3



Photo #	Description	Direction
0003	North (rear) elevation	South

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Covington Jail
-----
Name of Property
Garfield County, Oklahoma
-----
County and State
Calabooses (Tiny Jails) in Oklahoma
-----
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs Page 4



Photo #	Description	Direction
0004	East-facing elevation	West

**United States Department of the Interior**  
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**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Covington Jail
-----
Name of Property
Garfield County, Oklahoma
-----
County and State
Calabooses (Tiny Jails) in Oklahoma
-----
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs Page 5



Photo #	Description	Direction
0005	Interior west cell	North



**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Covington Jail
Name of Property
Garfield County, Oklahoma
County and State
Calabooses (Tiny Jails) in Oklahoma
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs Page 6



Photo #	Description	Direction
0006	Interior west cell door, entry door, east cell door	East

**United States Department of the Interior**  
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**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Covington Jail
Name of Property
Garfield County, Oklahoma
County and State
Calabooses (Tiny Jails) in Oklahoma
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs Page 7



Photo #	Description	Direction
0007	Interior hall	North

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**Continuation Sheet**

Covington Jail
Name of Property
Garfield County, Oklahoma
County and State
Calabooses (Tiny Jails) in Oklahoma
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs Page 8



Photo #	Description	Direction
0008	Interior east cell	South

**United States Department of the Interior**  
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**Continuation Sheet**

Covington Jail
-----
Name of Property
Garfield County, Oklahoma
-----
County and State
Calabooses (Tiny Jails) in Oklahoma
-----
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs Page 9



Photo #	Description	Direction
0009	Entry door	North

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**Continuation Sheet**

Covington Jail
Name of Property
Garfield County, Oklahoma
County and State
Calabooses (Tiny Jails) in Oklahoma
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs Page 10

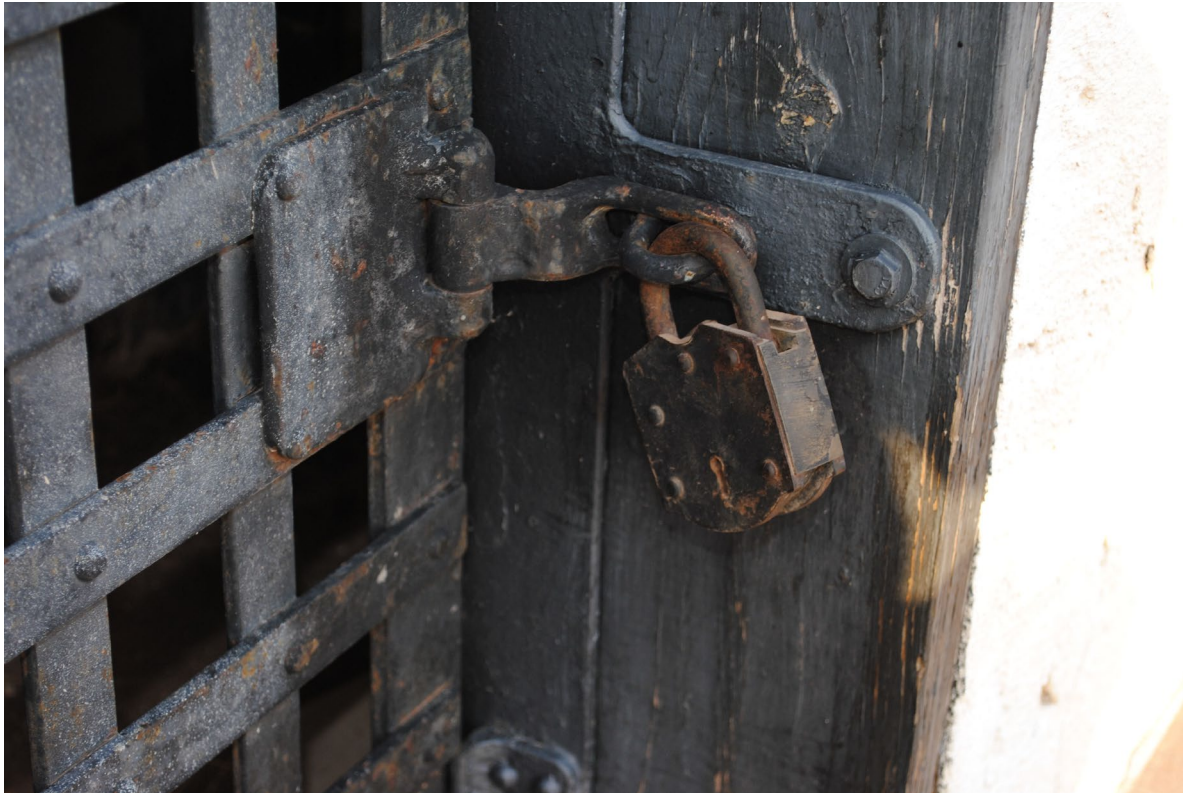


Photo #	Description	Direction
0010	Lock	North